



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 27, 1928

ORGANIZED LABOR EXPANDING  
COURTS PERMITTED TO USURP POWER  
AN OPPORTUNITY APPROACHES  
ANTI-INJUNCTION CONFERENCE  
RETROSPECTIVE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



## Health Nuggets--

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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bill Posters—R. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.  
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board. Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.  
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10587—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell 214 Steiner St.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan 3300 16th St.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Stuart.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.  
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Glambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 P. M., Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1928

No. 52

## ORGANIZED LABOR EXPANDING

(By International Labor News Service.)

In a review of the constructive work of trade unions, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor points out that labor organizations have greatly expanded their original field of activities and not only provide various benefits for their members, but have also undertaken to improve their members' economic position, through social or protective measures.

The survey shows that 60 international unions paid benefits last year to death, sickness, disability, old age, or other objects, amounting to nearly \$10,500,000. Payments of insurance of various kinds amounted to more than \$12,000,000. Since these unions began paying benefits and insurance, more than \$300,000,000 has been disbursed.

### Bureau Findings Are Summarized.

The introductory summary of the survey, made public by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, follows in full:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently begun a study of the various fields of activity which have been entered by the trade unions of the country. As is generally known, labor organizations have gradually extended their scope, in many cases far beyond the original rather restricted field of concern for wages, hours and working conditions.

Since the fields so entered are so many and various, it was decided to cover one at a time, beginning with the provision made for the sick, aged or disabled members and for the dependents. This seemed the logical place to begin, since after collective bargaining is gained by the organization the provision of "benefits" is usually the next step.

### Workers' Economic Position Improved.

Then may be undertaken measures intended to improve the workers' economic position, such as the establishment of labor banks, credit unions from which members may obtain loans, building and loan associations, legal aid departments; or goods by such means as mail order construction of homes; supply of services buying, co-operative stores, etc.

Or, unions may include social or protective measures, such as the establishment of various kinds of insurance, of definite health services, etc., or educational or recreational activities.

Finally, as conditions in the industry become more or less stabilized, and the union ceases to have to fight for its very existence, union leaders have greater leisure to consider broader problems, those of the industry and even of society in general.

### Broader Problems Must Be Studied.

At the unemployment conference sponsored by organized labor, which was held in the spring of 1927, one labor representative expressed himself to the effect that "The time has passed when trade unions could confine their efforts to strictly organizational matters, and every union should now have its affairs so arranged that its officers will have time to devote to the big economic and industrial issues, such as unemployment."

Most unions pay some kind of trade union "benefits." The first benefit usually provided is the strike and lockout benefits—payments of varying amounts in case of the death of a member, in

case he becomes disabled for work from injury or illness, or is temporarily debarred from working at his trade because of sickness.

The death benefit is the welfare benefit most generally found; sickness and disability benefits are paid in about equal numbers of cases, and finally among the welfare benefits are found a few unions which pay for tuberculosis or for special disablements common to the trade as, for instance, loss of sight, by the granite cutters.

### Many Unions Aid Unemployed.

Assistance to members in time of unemployment is another function often undertaken by labor organizations.

The present study has been confined to the national and international unions. Many local unions also pay benefits of various kinds, but to attempt to collect data concerning all these would be a prohibitive task. Inquiries were sent to each of the national and international unions known to be making some provision for sick, aged or disabled members, personal visits also being made to a number of organizations whose activities covered a large scope.

Of the 96 unions of nation-wide scope which were known to have or to have had some form of welfare benefits, data were secured from 75. Of these 60 pay benefits for death, 13 for disability, 13 for sickness, 13 make some provision for aged members, and 19 have some form of insurance. Eight unions pay tuberculosis benefits or provide for treatment of the tubercular. Seven organizations maintain homes for the aged and disabled and two of these also maintain a tuberculosis sanatorium in connection with the home.

### Insurance Displacing Death Benefits.

The increasing popularity of group insurance is indicated by the fact that two unions have substituted such insurance for the death benefits formerly paid, the Pattern Makers' League now has the adoption of such insurance under consideration, and the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, at its 1927 convention, unanimously decided to substitute for its present \$200 death benefit, group insurance of \$1000; and this action was ratified by a referendum vote of the general membership.

The members of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen have recently been circularized to obtain their views upon a suggested plan of group insurance. The ladies' auxiliary of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers at the 1927 meeting also adopted a group insurance plan.

The pharmacists discontinued their death benefits December 1, 1927, while those of the National Window Glass Cutters were abolished by action of their convention held in May, 1927. The benefits of the Amalgamated Association, of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees were discontinued in 1926. In other unions, however, the establishment of new benefits or an increase in the amount of the old benefits is being advocated.

### Cost Is Usually Covered by Dues.

In the majority of cases all members in good standing are entitled to benefits by virtue of their membership in the organization, the cost being covered by the general trade union dues. In some cases, as for instance where insurance is provided

by the union, the member may be required to take this protection, paying an additional amount to cover the cost. In other cases, participation in a specified benefit is optional.

### COURTS PERMITTED TO USURP POWER.

The history of the labor injunction was reviewed by Senator Shipstead in an interview with the Detroit Labor News. The Minnesota lawmaker blamed Congress for present conditions because of its failure to define and limit the power of equity courts. Senator Shipstead visited Detroit in connection with immigration matters.

"The courts of the United States," he said, "have overstepped the intent of laws governing the issuance of injunctions and in so doing have in part destroyed the power and influence wielded by the judicial courts because in the degree that the process by injunction has increased, the power and influence of the judicial court has diminished, and, in fact, been brought into disrepute in the eyes of the common people.

"In the early days of England, when the common people could not secure redress from the courts, they would invariably appeal to the king, who would decide such cases in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. As time progressed, the increasing demand upon the king's time assumed such proportions that he could no longer handle all such cases individually, and he appointed a 'chancellor,' who was known as representative of the 'King's Conscience,' to whom all appeals were made and who awarded decisions in the king's name. From him later on this power was transferred to a court known as Chancery Court, when judges connected with the judiciary would sit in judgment and render decisions.

"As the government of the United States did not include a king, the power of the Chancery Court was transferred to the 'Court of Equity,' which in the abuse of injunction proceedings has usurped the power of the civil and criminal courts and often assumed authority to handle cases, which should be dealt with in regular judicial courts outside of the Equity Court.

"Congress, in failing to provide a limit, defining the nature and extent of power invested in the jurisdiction of the 'Equity Court,' has inadvertently sanctioned the many abuses of the injunction."

Blue eyes, said an American doctor, are an indication of perfect well being. Black eyes, on the other hand, suggest that something—or some one—has disagreed with you.

# BOSS

## THE TAILOR

### 1048 MARKET STREET

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Overcoats  
at  
Popular  
Prices



All Work  
Done Under  
Strictly  
Union  
Conditions



**STRONG SECRET BACKERS.**

No trade unionist should delude himself on the forces that are arrayed against striking miners.

He should cherish no fancy that these opponents are but a few contract-breaking coal owners who will eventually change their position out of the goodness of their hearts because of suffering women and children.

Every member of organized labor must awaken to this solid opposition, and to the disastrous effects on trade unionism and to social ills that will follow a miners' defeat.

The miners' opposition has ramifications in financial, railroad and industrial circles. It is cool, long-headed and unscrupulous.

Coal owners are but agents of an organized power that clings to the ancient theory that cheap and inefficient labor will increase profits.

This is not the time to argue with strong-willed men who have charted their course and have figured the cost.

They have failed in one thing—they did not estimate the heroism of the miners and the magnificent aid extended them by trade unionists and sympathizers.

Behind the coal owners are corporations like the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, the Inland Steel Company, the Wheeling Steel Company and the General Motors Corporation, all hoping for anti-union triumph that coal, mined at starvation wages, may be assured.

Railroads, led by the notoriously anti-union Pennsylvania system, are also behind the coal owners. Before the strike these railroads paid \$2.20 to \$2.40 a ton for coal. Freight and passenger rates were based on this charge.

These roads now refuse to pay more than \$1.60 and \$1.75, thus reducing their operating cost, while charging the public rates that are based on \$2.20 and \$2.40.

Every large stock and bond holder, like the Mellon interests of Pittsburgh, every investment house and large life insurance company that owns bonds of these railroads and industrial corporations are in sympathy with the attack on miners. A union defeat, they hope, means lower operating costs and greater dividends.

They are blind to every other consequence. Their one policy is, "After us the deluge."

When workers realize the mighty forces behind the coal owners they can understand why an industrial dispute that has brought misery to 750,000 persons is not discussed in certain sections of the public press.

It can also be understood why shrieks on "the rights of the public" are not heard. The public is temporarily supplied with coal from the non-union fields of West Virginia and Kentucky.

The miners can break this anti-union front if organized labor and sympathizers continue their support, and if a constant agitation is maintained to acquaint the public with conditions.

There is but one way for the coal owners and their allies to win—let the miners be deserted by those who have so loyally stood with them. Greed's one desperate hope is that the miners' friends will become weary of the struggle.

**THAT DARN TRANSFORMER.**

There are many things that can go wrong with the average radio receiving set, but when the batteries are charged, the screws tightened, the aerial in excellent shape, the ground wire properly adjusted and all the other "little things" humming nicely, take a look at the transformers.

The trouble is often there. In fact, it is "very, very" often there. Seekers after distance have a habit of throwing the power on full before things are properly warmed up, and instead of taking the charge gracefully, the transformer is likely to burn out.

**AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.**

Charging that present conditions in the bituminous coal fields are due to a great conspiracy of operators and big railroads to destroy the miners' union, the United Mine Workers of America on January 18th issued a statement telling in detail of the railroads' aid to the operators and of the tyranny and terrorism that reign in the strike regions.

A grand jury investigation of charges made by Mayor Sague of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., that the Manufacturers' Association of Poughkeepsie is maintaining a blacklist has been started by District Attorney Reynolds, who took possession of the offices of the association to keep the records intact.

Rescue crews who worked throughout the night of January 16th in a coal mine at Jenny Lind, Ark., reached two miners trapped by an explosion and found both dead.

In opening the Pan-American Conference at Havana, President Coolidge stirred the delegates to enthusiasm by a declaration in favor of the right of every nation to self-government; the second day of the conference was signalized by the decision of the delegates to have all sessions, including committee meetings, open to the public.

The Conservative party is planning for a general election in Great Britain this year, according to the London Daily Express.

Conviction of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad on a charge of manslaughter and the company's subsequent fining of \$1000 for the death of a young woman at a dangerous grade crossing in Hackensack, N. J., was upheld by the New Jersey Supreme Court in a decision holding the company guilty of gross negligence.

The Nicaraguan policy of the United States was attacked by Senator Wheeler of Montana in a speech in New York in which he scored the administration program as one of bluff and bully.

Two striking I. W. W. coal miners were killed in a battle between strikers and State police at Walensburg, Colo., on January 12th.

The ban against the sale of French industrial securities in the United States, which has been in force more than three years as the result of the failure of France to fund her wartime obligations to the United States, was lifted January 14th by the State Department.

Delegates to the Boston Central Labor Union reported January 15th that unemployment in the city was at the highest peak since the winter of 1914-15, declaring that an unofficial survey indicated 50,000 persons were out of work.

Members of four unions affiliated with the Fall River, Mass. Textile Council voted January 14th to accept under protest a wage reduction of 10 per cent, announced by the American Printing Company on the reopening of the mills, which have been shut down for five weeks.

**OLD TRICK WITH NEW NAME.**

The company "union" is an old trick with a new name. The essence of this so-called "union" is a denial of collective bargaining and presentation of grievances by representatives chosen by workers. The company "union" stands for individual bargaining. This is identical to the so-called "open" shop and the so-called "American" plan. The company "union" was originated by Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. This corporation is now explaining why employees are on strike. When the difference between trade unionism and the company "union" is recalled, one is not impressed with this editorial statement by a Chicago newspaper: "The so-called Rockefeller plan of handling labor without unions is one of the outstanding experiments in a social and economic way in this country."

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose.

Nothing in education is so astonishing as the amount of ignorance it accumulates in the form of inert facts.—Henry Adams.

**WHITTHORNE & SWAN**

We "CAN" sell clean, staple merchandise at right prices at all times and we do "DO" it. Our six big department store buying power is the reason.

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2415 MISSION—Near 20th  
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Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our  
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Does your Union use the Union Label Button to designate your good standing in organized labor?

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SEE ABOUT IT**

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**DEMAND THE UNION LABEL**

**ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTOENGRAVING**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern



**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING.**

The Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of California, in accordance with the provisions of Statutes of California, 1913, Chapter 324, as amended, does hereby give public notice that it will hold a public hearing in Room 109, State Building, Civic Center, in the City and County of San Francisco, at 3 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, February 14, 1928, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the following matters:

1. The maximum hours of work consistent with the health and welfare of women and minors engaged in the fruit and vegetable canning industry in this State.

2. The standard conditions of labor demanded by the health and welfare of the women and minors engaged in the fruit and vegetable canning industry in this state.

**INDUSTRIAL WELFARE COMMISSION,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.**

A. B. C. Dohrmann,  
Katherine Philips Edson,  
James W. Costello,  
George F. Neal,  
Commissioners.

**REVIVES SLAVE LABOR.**

Prison labor is a revival of slave labor and should be restricted, declared trade unionists and other advocates of the Hawes-Cooper prison labor bill at a conference in Washington.

The bill gives each State the power to regulate the sale of convict-made goods shipped from one State to another.

Senator Hawes said the bill permits a State to do what it wants to do without interference from any other State. Congressman Cooper explained that Ohio has a law to regulate goods made in prisons in that State, but cannot regulate prison-made goods shipped into that State. This nullifies every effort of Ohio citizens to outlaw prison-made goods. If the Hawes-Cooper bill becomes law the interstate characteristic of prison-made goods will be removed, and each State may treat these imported commodities as though they were manufactured in their own State.

The trade union speakers were John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, and Edgar Wallace and Edward McGrady, legislative representatives, American Federation of Labor.

**NAVY YARD PAY CLAIM BILL.**

With a record of nearly 20 years of failure behind it, Representative Fletcher Hale of New Hampshire has reintroduced a bill to appropriate \$324,561 for overtime pay claims of 1342 navy yard workers between 1878 and 1882.

On March 21, 1878, according to evidence, Navy Secretary Thompson announced the department would contract with mechanics and laborers on a basis of eight hours a day instead of ten. Those electing to work ten hours, he said, would receive a proportionate increase in wages.

Congress has never granted this overtime; as the Committee on Claims has ignored the bill in session after session. There is little prospect of action at this session. Many of the original claimants are now dead and the money is being sought by their heirs.

**HAVE GEARS INSPECTED.**

If the gears in the transmission or differential develop an unusual grinding noise, have your car inspected by a mechanic at once, advises the free emergency road service of the California State Automobile Association. It may be caused by lack of oil or a broken gear.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

**"GENTLEMEN FROM PENNSYLVANIA."**

George Scott Graham sits in the House of Representatives from the Second Pennsylvania District, which is in Philadelphia. He has represented that district since 1913. The other day he was sworn in for his eighth term, in a New York hospital, where he is recovering from an operation.

"Nearly 30 years ago," says the New York Times, "he (Graham) moved to New York and opened an office here. . . . A few years ago he purchased a country estate on Long Island." But he still sits for Philadelphia, though his interest in that town has been purely political for a generation.

Another gentleman coming to Congress with a certificate of election from a Philadelphia district is James M. Beck. Mr. Beck has been an official in Washington or a lawyer in New York since 1900; but the Vare machine sends him to Congress. His right to a seat has been challenged and a committee is now hearing the evidence.

Speaking of Mr. Graham, the New York Times says: "He became a corporation attorney, and still retains his position as legal adviser to many large corporations."

That explains Graham's case. It also explains Beck's case. Both are corporation lawyers. They are in Congress to represent their clients, not the people of their districts. And their clients do not recognize state lines.

But isn't Philadelphia kind to loan her seats in Congress to the big business of Wall Street?—Labor.

**MAKE UNUSUAL MOVE.**

The General Council of the British Trades Union Congress has accepted an employers' invitation to meet in joint conference in the interest of industrial peace.

The unionists appointed a committee to tabulate the lines on which the workers will urge discussion at the joint conference.

More than £1,000,000,000 invested capital was represented by the names of employers in the following industries:

Bank, insurance, railways, shipping, mining, iron, steel, engineering, cotton, wool, chemicals, oil products, ship building, general manufacturing, tobacco, silk, hosiery, building.

In their letter the employers said: "We believe that the common interests which bind us are more powerful than the apparently divergent interests which seem to separate. The prosperity of industry can, in our view, be fully attained only by full and frank recognition of facts as they exist, and an equally full and frank determination to increase the competitive power of British industries in the world's markets, coupled with free discussion of the essentials upon which that can be based."

**A NEW YEAR'S DREAM.**

A union man went to sleep on New Year's Eve—so the story goes—and dreamed. He saw in his dream the hands of Time's clock turned back fifty years. He saw a unionless world and with that strange twisted logic of the dream, he saw industry at the closing of the year 1927 as it would have been if unions had not been formed a half-century ago. And in this dream of a unionless world, here are some of the things he discovered:

No eight-hour day. No five-day work week. No living wage. No freedom of speech. No public schools. No workers' education. No democracy. Sweat shops. Child labor everywhere. Greed and wealth triumphant.

When the dreamer awoke, he went at once to the secretary of his local and paid his dues three months in advance—so the story goes.—The Carpenter.



**Visit Our New Inspirational  
Model Bedrooms**

A specially designed series of bedrooms appropriately furnished, complete with harmonizing draperies, floor coverings, lighting fixtures and all accessories.

SEE THESE MODEL ROOMS FOR SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUR OWN HOME

**Roseland  
Ballroom**

Sutter & Pierce Sts. - San Francisco

**BEST BIGGEST SPOT  
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# WORKERS' EDUCATION

## HOW TO RUN A UNION MEETING. A Simple Manual on Parliamentary Law.

### Lesson II.

#### 1—How to Start the Meeting.

To start the meeting the chairman should rise and say: The meeting is called to order. The secretary will read the minutes of the last meeting.

If there is no chairman present, the meeting should be called to order by the vice-chairman. If neither of these officers is present the secretary, treasurer or some leading member should take the chair and say:

Nominations are now open for a temporary chairman for this meeting.

Brother Adams—I nominate Brother Kennedy.

Brother Baker—I nominate Brother Stein.

Brother Stein—I decline.

The Chairman—Are there other nominations? (After a pause) I hear none. Unless there is objection I will declare Brother Kennedy temporary chairman. Hearing no objection it is so ordered. Brother Kennedy, will you please take the chair. (The temporary chairman of a meeting must give the chair to the regular chairman when he arrives.)

#### 2—The Order of Business.

The chairman should have on his desk a list called "The Order of Business," telling what reports and motions come first. Many unions have their own order of business as part of their laws. If your union has no special order of business, then use the following:

Meeting called to order.

Minutes of last meeting.

Reports of regular committees and officers. (In many unions these include reports by shops, districts and business agents. There should be a regular order for these reports.)

Reports of special committee.

Unfinished business.

Good and welfare. (Under good and welfare come miscellaneous speeches, organizer's talks, etc. The chair has the right to put a time limit on such speeches unless there is objection.)

#### 3—Reading and Correcting the Minutes.

The secretary should read the minutes without interruption. If there are any corrections to be made, they should be made after he has finished reading. When the secretary has finished, the chairman should say:

Are there any corrections or additions to the minutes? If not, they stand approved. (See future article for hints concerning the writing of minutes.)

#### 4—Reports of Committees and Officers.

All the detailed business of a large union should be done by committees. For example, the record of new workers asking admission to the union should be considered first by the Membership Committee, the small bills of the union should be reviewed by the Finance Committee. If committees are not created to do this work, the entire time of the union at regular meetings may be consumed by fussing and quarreling over non-essentials.

All reports should be as brief as possible. If they are concerned with anything important, they should be written.

A report should be handled as follows:

The Chairman—Has the Finance Committee a report to make?

Brother Welsh—The Finance Committee has reviewed the following bills and recommends that they be paid:

1. Bill of John Powers for \$10 for repairing the roof of union hall.

2. Bill of the Eagle Hardware Company for miscellaneous supplies, \$4.64.

3. Bill of Park Band for music on May Day, \$110.

The Chairman—You have heard the report of the Finance Committee. What is your pleasure? (Or—What action do you wish to take on this report?)

Brother Cohen—I move that the report be accepted.

The Chairman—Is the motion seconded?

Brother Barnes—I second the motion.

The Chairman—The motion is made and seconded that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted. Is there any discussion?

Brother Zink—I have no objection to the first two bills reported by the committee, but I want to protest against the payment of \$110 to the Park Band. (Brother Zink then explains why he objects to the payment of this money.) I make an amendment to the motion that we accept the report of the Finance Committee with the exception of the Park Band bill.

Brother Carr—I second the amendment.

The Chairman—The amendment is made and seconded that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted with the exception of the Park Band bill. Is there any discussion? If not, I will put the amendment. All those in favor of the amendment will say Aye. Opposed, No. The amendment is carried. Do you wish to take any further action on this report?

Brother Welsh—Since the union has refused to pay the Park Band bill of \$110, I move that the treasurer be authorized to settle the bill, if possible, for \$75.

Brother Jones—I second the motion.

The Chairman—The motion is made and seconded that the treasurer be authorized to settle the Park Band bill for \$75. Is there any discussion? (Discussion follows.) All those in favor of the motion will say, Aye. Opposed, No. The motion is carried. Has the Membership Committee a report to make, etc?

If the report of a committee is not likely to have any opposition, it is not necessary to have a formal motion for its adoption. The chairman can receive it in the following manner:

You have heard the report of the finance Committee. Are there any objections? If not, the report is accepted.

When the report of a committee of the union is accepted, it means that every action recommended by the report is agreed to.

If there are a number of recommendations in a report, it is often best to take up the report seriatim (pronounced see-ri-ay-tim), that is, point by point. In such a case the chairman acts as follows:

The Chairman—You have heard the report of the Membership Committee recommending ten names for membership. Unless there is objection, we will consider this report seriatim. The secretary will read each name, and if there is objection, a vote will be taken upon that name.

Sometimes letters and reports upon which the union does not wish to act are brought in. In that case the chairman should say:

If there is no objection, the report will be received and filed.

## WHAT IS WORKERS' EDUCATION?

By Spencer Miller, Jr.,

Secretary, Workers' Education Bureau.

The rise of labor has been one of the profoundly significant facts of recent time. It has become an indivisible part of modern industrialism with its roots planted deep in the very foundation of American life. It stands as one of the imponderable facts of our day which cannot be denied. It is intimately interwoven into the fabric of modern society. It has become a necessary part of the architecture of future society through an awakened force within labor itself. The reasons, then, which have given rise to a dynamic development of adult education among workingmen have been inherent in modern industrialism itself. An age of simple faith and less complex society and withal a more leisurely life provoked no such demands for the satisfaction of the individual worker as the present. Man sang above the "vineyards of the world" of old and was glad in his work. He could create after the fashion of his own heart's desire and have the joy of true craftsmanship. But as he lost this creative joy in work and became but a single factor in a great industrial establishment he reached out for those cultural satisfactions by which he might recapture his lost heritage in the hours of his leisure.

Worker's education, therefore, rises out of the hunger of workingmen and women to re-create in their own way, in the hours of their leisure, a cultural activity (not necessarily in pursuit of their vocation), which will bring them into harmony with the larger creative purpose of industry itself.

## TESTS NOT SUCCESSFUL.

Intelligence tests were condemned by Prof. Andre Morize of Harvard University in an address to the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters.

"I have never seen an intelligence test that actually tested intelligence," said the educator. "I make this statement after completing a survey of three of our best-known institutions of higher education. We are losing sight of good, old-fashioned common sense."

Outside activities, over-emphasis on memory work, and the "cramming process" were cited as the outstanding evils of the American system of education today.

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**SHORT TALKS ON LABOR AND LAW.**

By C. W. Joseph,

Lecturer on Labor Law, New School for Social Research.

**LESSON II.****Why Law Is Necessary.**

Why is law necessary? Law is necessary because people do not always agree. They come into conflict. Where they produce something together, they often cannot agree as to how to divide the product. That is part of the struggle between capital and labor. In other words, we sometimes find groups in conflicts also. The law is a system of settling these disputes.

What does law aim to accomplish? Well, everybody wants something. Society produces a lot of good things—things that people would like to have. These things—these goods—should be divided in some fair way so that everyone can live a decent, healthy, happy and moral life. If John gets 90 per cent, Richard can only get 10 per cent. John would be satisfied, but not Richard, if Richard's work has been as important as John's. Hence law aims to satisfy as many people as it can according to some fair way of dividing the goods that society produces.

But, you'll say, ethics has to do with what's fair. Therefore, what is the difference between law and ethics? There are two important differences. Ethics deals with a man's conscience, with what goes on inside. A righteous man is an ethical man. The law, however, deals with what man does, not with what he thinks. You cannot be righteous if you have evil thoughts, but the law won't bother you. The law only steps in if you do something. The law deals with acts; ethics deals with thoughts.

The second difference is this. The law has force behind it. If you act wrong, you are punished in one way or another. If you break an ethical rule, you answer to none, except, of course, to your conscience or, perhaps to the opinion of people around you.

Considering the answers to the various questions we have put, we are now ready to define law as: That system of society which uses force, if necessary, to settle disputes, while trying, at the same time, to satisfy as many wants as possible by some fair way of dividing the goods that society produces.

**EMBASSY THEATRE.**

Rin Tin Tin—whom Will Rogers praised so highly in the recent nation-wide broadcast will appear on the stage as well as the screen of the Embassy Theatre commencing January 27th.

On the stage he will be seen in an interesting ten-minute act showing his unique type of screen acting. His owner and trainer, Lee Duncan, will accompany him and act as master of ceremonies. He will show Rinty in a series of special tricks for the kiddies in the afternoon performances.

"Dog of the Regiment" is the film in which Rin Tin Tin is starred on the Embassy screen. The story of the picture is based on experiences of the dog during the war, when he was adopted by Duncan overseas. Rinty figured in a series of sensational escapes and proved of invaluable service to the army.

On the Vitaphone Solly Ward is the headliner. This lovable German comedian will be seen in a sketch, "At the Party. Others on the program include Pat West and His Middies, Ohman and Arden and the one-act playlet, "Amateur Night," which is a veritable mirthfest.

"Pa, you remember you promised to give me \$5 if I passed in school this year?"

"Yes, Tommy."

"Well, pa, you ain't gonna have that expense."

**AN OPPORTUNITY APPROACHES.**

As some people see it, a national political campaign is a nuisance, if not a calamity. As labor views it, a national campaign is an opportunity. In every political struggle there is a chance for victory. Progress has been so steady and so impressive, in response to labor's non-partisan program, that labor can look ahead to each recurring contest with expectation. The campaign this year promises to be more interesting than its last predecessor. There will be new characters at the head of both tickets, whereas that was not the case four years ago. Labor will, it is announced, present its demands to both party conventions, and it will then take the measure of both organizations—not a measure of their promises alone, but of their deeds. There will be no Bob La Follette this time to stir up the elements, and so no third party. It will be a contest between two parties, but with dissenting minorities in both parties. These, however, probably will more or less conceal their dissent while the campaign is under way, unless something breaks the alignment. Minority parties have about run their course, so far as the immediate present is concerned. There is no third party in the making, although there are considerable elements out of which to forge one, if a central idea and a dominating personality should develop. The Socialist Party, which once seemed to have some vitality, has faded away into a state of inconsequential and trifling protest. It was finished by its own bad judgment as much as by the war, not to mention its impossible proposals for something that was all dressed up as the last word in democracy but that was in reality the last word in bureaucracy and mechanical social existence. The reds, blather-skiting here and there, never had a chance with their Communist Party and never will. Subsidized as need arises by the red Internationale, which is the child of the Russian Communist Party and supported by it, as Stalin, the boss, admits, it and its so-called philosophy are foreign to American idealism and politically repulsive. Other minority movements that once made the welkin ring have gone where the woodbine twineth and nothing much has come to take their place—nothing but an unshaped and nebulous desire to take both parties by the neck now and then and shake them into something better. The non-partisan policy of labor has been a tremendous influence to the end of improving both parties. It has laid away some of the worst characters of both and brought some of the best to the fore. It is the grinding away process that eventually works a revolution. Another opportunity looms up just ahead. Labor will be aggressively non-partisan. It will win more victories. And those who don't like that policy will go on picking away in dissent, as usual, getting nowhere.

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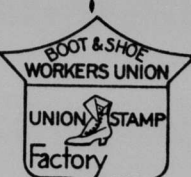
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**ANTI-INJUNCTION CONFERENCE.**

The American Federation of Labor executive council, at its quarterly session in Miami, Fla., has called a conference of representatives of national and international trade unions on February 8th, at American Federation of Labor Headquarters, Washington, to outline united and nation-wide action in support of labor injunction relief by the present Congress.

The executive council's decision is in line with unanimous approval of the following committee report by the Los Angeles convention of the American Federation of Labor:

"In addition to its report on the nature of the legislation and other measures required as a remedy for the evils with which the labor movement is confronted under the so-called anti-trust laws and the growing misuse of the equity power of the courts, the committee recommends that the executive council be authorized and instructed to call a national conference of trade union representatives and representatives of such other groups as it deems advisable to meet at the national capital, at such time as the Council may believe most opportune, for the purpose of considering plans to secure the passage of the necessary legislation as outlined by this convention and to make effective the declarations of the American Federation of Labor on these vital questions."

Null—I started out on the theory that the world had an opening for me.

Void—And you found it?

Null—Well, rather, I'm in the hole now.—Notre Dame Juggler.

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Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,  
California, as second-class matter.  
Acceptance for mailing at special  
rate of postage provided for in  
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,  
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
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Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1928

The January issue of the International Molders' Journal came out under the editorship of Robert T. McCoy and the indications are that he will be a worthy successor to the able John P. Frey, who resigned to take the secretaryship of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. We welcome the new editor to the field and wish him every success in his new undertaking.

If the organized workers will not help themselves they surely cannot expect those who are not a part of the trade union movement to take them seriously. In such a simple matter as demanding the union label on the products they purchase a very large percentage of the members of the different unions pay little or no attention, yet they complain bitterly when employers engage non-unionists to work for them. The member of a union who buys things without the label does exactly the same thing. He employs non-union labor to work for him, which is the gravest kind of inconsistency and ought to puncture the conscience of the one who does it.

In reading over the Congressional Record one gets evidence of the penuriousness and tardiness of the Federal Government in doing justice toward those who have been injured while in its employ. Claims are presented in many cases by injured persons or widows of men killed in civil employments that are twenty or more years old. These claims are presented to session after session of Congress and they will pass one house and die on the files of the other. One case discussed in the Senate a few days ago was that of a widow whose husband was injured while acting as a lighthouse tender and died later as a consequence of those injuries. The accident happened in 1901, and the Senate finally consented to give the widow \$1345 as compensation for "Expense sustained by him as the result of the accident." This was to pay for hospital and medical expenses, two artificial limbs and salary at \$50 per month for two months before his death. Think of the Government paying a lighthouse tender \$50 per month and then waiting more than twenty years before the widow is compensated for such expenses as those enumerated above, and nothing more. Is it any wonder that Federal employees feel that they are sometimes treated in a niggardly fashion by the Government? There are many similar cases, and we merely selected this one as an illustration.

## RETROSPECTIVE

While going over one of our exchanges, and, in fact, one from our old home town, we came upon a story that carried us back to the days when we plodded over dusty roads, streets and alleys barefooted and with a wound from a broken bottle or other similar weapon on the heel of one foot and the toe of the other, producing a gait that was unlike anything to be seen on our streets or paved highways of today.

While reading the story we conjured up names of men who had a world of confidence in the man who employed them and felt that they were very fortunate to be so situated. He was, indeed, a most thoughtful, benevolent and fair-minded man who would under no circumstances willfully wrong anyone, yet the story points to the danger of the wage workers wholly depending upon the benevolence of any individual or set of individuals so far as their welfare, present or future, is concerned.

The establishment involved was a Middle Western meat packing plant, which instituted what was then a most unusual benefit scheme, a pension system for employees, which was to take care of them in their old age. The great majority of these workers were then young and strong and unburdened with fears for the future. They are now all past middle age and many of them approaching the time when they had hoped to reap the benefit of their years of industry from the pension system, but they are doomed to disappointment, for it has been abandoned, just as have thousands of other similar schemes, some started in good faith, as this one was, and others the outgrowth of green and cunning, selfish scheming to hoodwink and cheat the workers. The story we refer to reads:

"It was bad news and sad news to the veteran employees, some of whom had come to depend largely upon the monthly checks, when the T. M. Sinclair Company was forced this week to discontinue its pension system. Established years ago by Sidney Sinclair, carried on by Robert Sinclair, until its economic phases proved unsound, its abolishment is the source of mental agitation to the latter, who has paid in a large sum to maintain the principles and belief in humanity of his father, T. M. Sinclair, who established this plant in Cedar Rapids. Interlocking investments that followed the disposal of certain interests to outside corporations several years ago brought to a climax a corporation principle that the original owners planned and carried out with the sole view of aiding faithful employees in their declining years. Every dollar or dime invested in the plan by the men was repaid this week with interest. Those still employed have lost nothing except the hope of monetary rewards when age prevented active service. A hope of enjoying assured comforts fades. The co-partnership that was to provide against ill fortune passes out. The saying that corporations have no souls does not literally apply in this case, as they who know the personnel of the Sinclair family from early days to date will testify. Changing conditions, intensified competition made it mandatory that ideals of this plan be forsaken if the plant would continue unless personal sacrifices too great to carry were made. A lesson is to be learned. The individual should not rely upon others to carry on in years to come. Systematic savings, insurance policies and small investments where possible should be the aim of the individual—and then assured rewards are ever in sight."

This case is not as bad as some others that have gone before it, because the men who were still working in the plant got the money they paid into the fund back when it was abandoned, and only those already receiving a pension were left to suffer the great loss by losing the monthly payments they were depending upon in their old age, but, nevertheless, the lesson for wage workers is to be found in the story.

The trade union movement has always been against such plans because of the danger involved in them, and has sometimes been very severely criticised by well meaning people who thought the trade unionists were assuming a very selfish position in so doing. The fact remains, however, that if workers desire old-age pensions that will be certain to materialize when due, they must provide for them themselves in some legitimate way and not depend upon the benevolence of anyone.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Great changes are daily taking place in industry in this country and production is being vastly increased through the introduction of improved machinery and labor-saving devices. So rapidly are these changes coming that already the workers are confronted with the necessity of reducing the number of working hours as well as the number of working days per week in order to enable all workers to get an opportunity to earn a living. These reductions must come soon or the country will be flooded with idle men and women unable to get sustaining employment, and industry, because of the increase in production per worker, can well afford to meet the situation and should do so without undue antagonism. The five-day week has been inaugurated in some trades and in some communities and the results have been satisfactory both to employers and the workers, so that we are not without practical experience as to the feasibility of the thing.

The United Mine Workers' Union has developed many big, capable, resourceful men during its history, and just why this is true is not altogether clear. Whether there is something about going down into the depths of the earth with its solitude that causes men to think and plan and analyze situations, or whether conditions are so deplorable that active minds cannot consider them without being roused to the limit of their ability to correct them, we cannot say. The big, outstanding fact is, however, that really great men are developed in this hard and dangerous occupation. The union has a fight on its hands nearly all the time and it meets every situation with intelligence and success. It may be, too, that the experience thus gained plays a great part in the development of the leaders it has given to the labor movement during the past half century. Whatever may be responsible the organization deserves the praise of all those who believe in justice and progress and freedom.

Any step that is made toward jury reform will find a responsive echo in all good citizens who have watched the retrogression in the court procedures of the country in the past few decades. Despite gloomy comments to the contrary, we do manage to move ahead an inch or so now and then. After years and years of talk a definite effort seems likely to be made to reform the most obvious defects in the American jury system. Up to the present everybody, pretty nearly, has agreed in liberally criticizing the jury system, but nobody ever had the initiative to do something about it. Now, however, Senator Norris of Nebraska and Senator Walsh of Montana announce they propose to step in where more timid statesmen have feared to tread. They don't know just yet precisely what they are going to propose in the way of jury reform, but it is going to be something aimed at substituting intelligent juries for the juries of dumb-bells in important criminal trials. What the two Senators will propose will apply, necessarily, only to juries in Federal courts. But if they succeed in bringing about a reform that is found to be workable, it may in time percolate through to the state courts. Of course this reform hasn't been accomplished yet. Still, a start is being made and that is something.

## WIT AT RANDOM

A man traveling to New York by automobile, being near the state line between Virginia and North Carolina, wished to know exactly whether he had crossed.

Seeing a negro girl on the side of the road, he called out:

"Say, is this Virginia?"

She replied: "No, sah; this here's Lucy."

In the interior of Sumatra rice is sown by women who let their hair hang loose down the back in order that the rice may grow luxuriantly and have long talks.—Pomona (Cal.) paper.

"You should be more careful to pull your shades down at night. Last night I saw you kissing your wife."

"Ha, ha, ha! The joke is on you. I wasn't at home last night."—The Office Cat.

Waiter—Hey! What's the idea of stuffing the tablecloth in your pocket?

Diner—Well, you charged me two dollars for cover and I thought I'd take it with me.—Boston Transcript.

Two weary strangers met on the road one day. One was a man who had been in business and extended credit to everybody without getting a credit report.

The other was also broke.—Glendale (Cal.) Merchants' Bulletin.

It was visiting day at the jail, and the uplifters were on deck.

"My good man," said one kindly lady, "I hope that since you have come here you have had time for meditation and have decided to correct your faults."

"I have that, mum," replied the prisoner in heartfelt tones. "Believe me, the next job I pull, this baby wears gloves."—The American Legion Weekly.

"I suppose you look forward with pleasure to the reunion of statesmen?"

"Great pleasure," replied Senator Sorghum. "Opening days of Congress give us a chance to exchange good stories. They remind me of the custom in pugilism of shaking hands before the fight starts."

The store was crowded with customers, all impatient to be served. The manager noticed one salesman spending an unusual amount of time with a customer who hadn't purchased anything.

"Doesn't your customer know what she wants?" he asked the clerk.

"Yes, sir," replied the other, confidentially, "but I'm trying to sell her something else."

The doctor having recovered his fur-lined garment was reluctant to proceed against the culprit.

"But, sir," said the policeman, "it was a case of larceny, wasn't it?"

"Not exactly," returned the doctor, "rather a case of misunderstanding, I think. You see, I told my patient he must take something warm immediately, and on his way out he took my overcoat."

The pastor announced on Sunday: "When you come to the mid-week meeting Wednesday, bring your favorite hymn."

Miss Abigail Applesauce appeared late Wednesday evening, her hair ruffled and her face pink, explaining breathlessly, "I tried to, but he wouldn't come."

## THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

William Howard Taft, when President, went to the Mexican border, there to shake hands with the then president of Mexico, Porfirio Diaz, the old dictator and tyrant. Those days seem far away now and all that Diaz stood for has vanished. Calvin Coolidge, now President, has just returned from Havana, where he was the guest of another dictator, Gerardo Machado, president of Cuba. Machado is a Mussolini on a small scale. It appears to be his idea that the end justifies the means—and the end seems to be more power for Machado. Perhaps it is not too much to add that back of this there is another and highly important end—more and continued power for Wall Street. It was a long time before people stopped showering criticism upon President Taft for his gesture of friendship toward Diaz, the dictator; perhaps the visit of Coolidge to Machado will not be at once forgotten, though it may be said to be in a somewhat different category.

\* \* \*

Machado, of course, is the official host of the Pan-American Congress. He is playing the part for all there is in it, saying pretty things and displaying all of the grace and suavity that he can pile on. He does such things well. A little over a year ago he delivered to the Cuban congress a message in which he promised many fine things for Cuban labor. The document grows musty, the oratory has died away; and nothing has been done about those recommendations. Some say it's a gift! As the populace acclaims the visitors to beautiful Cuba, the Cuban president also is acclaimed. Machado knows how to see to such things. He knew how to see to it that his term of office was extended for two years without an election, the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

\* \* \*

It will not be forgotten by those who care about the welfare of the human race that this man who is now all smiles, all platitudes, all graciousness, basking in the business of being idealistic and of being a good entertainer, was a year ago shown to have sponsored a governmental program of oppression and violence that left an astounding, almost unbelievable trail of imprisonment, banishment and death. The period that was acclaimed in Cuba as the "reign of terror" is surely not forgotten in Cuba, as the big guns roar their salutes to visiting dignitaries. There are silent and unmarked graves in Cuba where lie the bodies of men who found out to their sorrow that the rule of Machado is the rule of a despot, and that democracy in that lovely island was something that for the time being was not in working order. All of these things come back to haunt the proceedings of the Pan-American Congress, which is designed to promote freedom and peace among peoples in this Western Hemisphere.

\* \* \*

It is true that the terror of assassination has abated. It could not continue. And the need for it passed, as such things always do, in time. When there are no more burrs in the saddle the rider grows less jumpy. But the men who for months and years have walked in the shadow of prison, or of death, may be pardoned if they are somewhat cynical about the to-do of today, the hallelujah chorus that follows the dirge of despair.

Thought is deeper than all speech, feeling deeper than all thought; souls to souls never can teach what unto themselves was taught,—Granch.



## COMMUNITY CHEST.

Practical evidence of the great value to the community at large of the service that is rendered the poor by the Visiting Nurse Association, a member agency of the Community Chest, was reported Saturday at Chest campaign headquarters, 500 Post street, at Mason.

Early in the week a telephone call from a sobbing mother requested that a nurse be sent at once, the mother stating one of her little children had a severe fever and sore throat. She feared the child was seriously ill, but she did not realize the degree of seriousness. When the nurse arrived she learned the child had been ill forty-eight hours, that its fever registered 105 and the pulse was extremely rapid.

She urged that a doctor be summoned immediately, while in the interim the nurse took a culture of the child's throat, thus enabling the physician upon arrival to make an early diagnosis of diphtheria.

Isolation which the nurse immediately established in the house prevented other members of the family from becoming ill and materially aided early recovery of the patient. In the same household opportunity was given to arrange for care of the teeth, another help for good health.

The Visiting Nurses made 7056 visits to homes of the poor and unfortunate last year, saving lives and preventing spread of contagion. Epidemics at best are expensive to a community and the preventive measures used by the Chest agencies dealing in health work saves the community a considerable amount each year. It is a lamentable fact that 7 per cent of worthy cases were neglected last year because the public failed to subscribe the amount necessary for the Community Chest to finance its welfare and relief program for 1927. Better response to the annual appeal is hoped for this year.

## Questions and Answers.

Q.—Is the Community Chest political or sectarian?

A.—No, it is non-political and non-sectarian. It is for the whole community and not for any particular race, creed or color.

Q.—It is not my fault if people suffer and are poor. Why should I be called upon to help such people?

A.—If a man dies, leaving his family unprovided for, are they to be blamed for their poverty? If unemployment and illness leave a family stranded, should they be permitted to suffer on? Are the orphans to blame for the loss of their parents? Most of the deserving poor are victims of environment over which they have little or no control.

Q.—I think I am doing enough for charity in keeping myself and family.

A.—"Charity begins at home, but it should not stay there." If every one else could take care of himself and his family, your theory would be right. But some one must help those who are unable to help themselves. It is much better for San Francisco that this "some one" be many and not a comparative few.

Q.—When I give money I prefer to give it direct. Isn't that logical?

A.—If every individual and family could be fully protected, then such direct giving would accomplish real results. In a great city like San Francisco, however, the generous and charitable do not always live in the same neighborhood as the needy. They do not always hear of need. Organization then becomes necessary. The Community Chest supplies funds which reach thousands of sick, unfortunate and neglected poor whom you never see, or even hear of, and, therefore, could not help were it not for the Community Chest.

Q.—Why should I give to the Community

Chest when it includes many organizations located outside my neighborhood?

A.—The Community Chest subscriptions cover in numberless ways the whole community life of San Francisco. This is true of certain agencies that are located outside the city limits, but which serve the needy who reside in the city.

Q.—Who will be the losers if I refuse to give?

A.—Not the Community Chest; not the 107 agencies, but the unfortunate and needy who cannot be provided for unless you help in this united way.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Canada: Land Settlement—It is said that New Brunswick has recently made an agreement with the British and Canadian Governments providing for placing 500 British settlers and their families on approved farm lands in New Brunswick during the period from March 1, 1928, to March 31, 1934.

Brazil: Immigration—The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has published a brochure on the subject of immigration showing that from the year 1820 to 1926, ten nations contributed immigrants to Brazil in the following total numbers: Italy, 1,432,443; Portugal, 1,319,189; Spain, 565,238; Germany, 189,665; Russia, 110,118; Austria, 88,568; Turko-Arabia, 77,324; Japan, 49,676; France, 34,260, and Roumania, 32,374.

Italy: Tenement House Project—In order to alleviate the housing shortage which has been existing at Rome, Italy, the Italian Government has authorized the Minister of Finance to advance an amount not to exceed 48,000,000 Italian liras (approximately \$2,606,400) to the Institute for Tenement Homes, to provide for the construction of dwelling houses and apartments to which tenants may secure permanent title on a monthly part-payment plan.

Japan: Colonization Agreement—According to a recent article in one of the Tokyo newspapers, an agreement has been made between the government of the Brazilian State of Amazonas and certain Japanese private interests for the granting of a concession of a tract of 2,450,000 acres of land in the Amazon Valley for the settlement, within a period of 50 years, of 10,000 Japanese families.

Unemployment Institute—The Department of Home Affairs, Japan, is reported to be considering the shipment of an "Unemployment Institute," for which an appropriation of approximately 100,000 yen is to be made in an effort to create work for persons out of work.

South Africa: Native Labor Situation—The native labor situation, which, for several years, has been a point of difficulty in the gold-mining activities, promises to become even more acute in the near future, inasmuch as the Portuguese authorities have forbidden the emigration of their natives to the Johannesburg mines under contracts calling for more than twelve months' service. During past years there have usually been between 80,000 and 90,000 Portuguese natives constantly employed in the mines, the cutting off of which will be a heavy blow to the gold-mining industry of South Africa.

## SO SAY WE ALL.

"Now, this here Lindy," remarked Uncle Dick, "he's a mighty good boy all right, and he's got away with a lot of transocean and transcontinental flights without gettin' a bit puffed up about it. But we ain't got many Lindy's in the risin' generation, and I'm in favor of keeping the ones we have down with us. I'd rather hear Lindy over the radio occasionally than havin' him drop ultimately on some furin' mountain peak."

## THE NIGHTMARE OF MEMORY.

By E. Guy Talbott.

'Tis not a morbid phantasy of an unbalanced mind,

Nor yet the fearsome dreams of troubled sleep,  
That leaves my tortured soul in writhing agony;  
It is the nightmare of relentless memory.

\* \* \* \* \*

My ear drums burst with boom of crashing shells,  
That rocked the earth like thunder of mad Jove.  
Hell yawned before me and vile demons sneered  
And leered and jeered at my lost soul,  
As they with burning javelins pierced my heart,  
And with their clawing talons tore my flesh  
In shreds. They gloated o'er my carcass  
Like mad fiendish ghouls of death,  
As from my oozing brain they snatched  
My soul and flung it into farthest hell.

In hell my eyes beheld a fearful sight  
Of blasted hopes and blighted lives;  
For in that slimy pit of hate,  
Each soul was goaded by grim fate  
To rend and tear and wreck and blight  
Each other with malignant zeal;  
Spurred onward in their lust for death  
By unleashed demons of desire.  
Thus without hope, in endless strife,  
We mangled and destroyed our souls.

The twisted, gnarled, distorted souls of men,  
Whom lust and greed and hate had always ruled,  
Were writhing now in endless agony,  
Forever tortured by the souls they duped.  
And here was I amidst that hellish throng,  
Crushing in the dust with maddened lust,  
The soul of her who once had cared for me;  
And clutched within my blighting ruthless hands,  
There squirmed and screamed a little child in pain,  
While devils danced and cheered in mirthless glee.

The souls of aged men and haggard crones  
I crunched for food and drank their blood  
With relish as I sought new strength to slay  
All hope and wither with my tainted breath,  
The souls that sought relief through death.  
My comrades that I once had loved,  
I cursed with vengeance black with hate,  
And saw them shrivel and expire  
Within the lurid lake of fire,  
That is the burning pit called Hell.

\* \* \* \* \*

While rockets flared and cannon boomed,  
Beneath the wire in no-man's-land,  
I lived a lifetime in an hour—  
An hour of nightmare memory.  
O that I might nepenthe find,  
To bring nirvana to my mind.

## REPLACE WORN PARTS.

Worn parts of the carburetor on your car should be replaced at once, according to the free emergency road service of the California State Automobile Association. No amount of adjustment will correct such conditions.

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**LABOR QUERIES.**

**Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.**

Q.—What union uses the slogan, "Democracy in education—education for democracy"?

A.—This is the slogan of the American Federation of Teachers.

Q.—When is Child Labor Sunday this year and how long has it been observed?

A.—Child Labor Sunday will be January 29th. It will mark the twenty-first anniversary of the day.

Q.—How many States have provided for the retirement on allowance of State employees?

A.—Apart from teachers' retirement systems and systems for pensioning limited groups, such as judges or war veterans employed in the public service, only six States—Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—have public service retirement systems.

Q.—What is the address of the National Federation of Federal Employees?

A.—Labor Building, 10 B Street S. W., Washington, D. C.

Q.—What is meant by the term, "family allowances"?

A.—This term refers to the practice developed in various European countries of adding to the basic wages by special allowances in the case of married workers, thus providing for the greater need of those having dependents.

**CHICAGO TEACHERS AFFILIATE.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago public school teachers have made a big stride toward complete organization by the formation of Elementary Teachers' Union of Chicago, Local 199, of the American Federation of Teachers. There have been two groups of high school teachers affiliated with trade unionism for some ten years, but the elementary teachers have not heretofore been organized.

Announcement of the organization of the new local was made by President Mary C. Barker, Atlanta, Ga., of the American Federation of Teachers. She said it was gratifying to have the elementary teachers organized under the banner of the Federation and predicted a brilliant future of usefulness for the new local.

The new organization has been enthusiastically received by the teachers and by Chicago labor in general. A constructive program of action has been adopted, which includes the following:

1. The re-establishment and official recognition of self-governing teachers' councils, meeting on school time, for the purpose of utilizing the experience and initiative of the teachers in the conduct of the schools, the recommendation of such councils to be made a matter of official public record.

2. Adequate upward revision of salary schedules.

3. Maintenance and protection of the present pension system.

Teachers of virtually all the large cities, including New York, Chicago, Buffalo, Atlanta, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Seattle, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Memphis, Washington and Philadelphia now have charters from the American Federation of Teachers. Many smaller cities also have charters.

**THIS WEEK'S TIDBITS**

By Betty Barclay

**BANANA NUT CAKE.**

- $\frac{3}{4}$  cupful butter or substitute
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  cupfuls sugar
- 3 cupfuls prepared cake flour
- 4 level teaspoonfuls baking powder
- 3 eggs
- 1 cupful milk
- 1 teaspoonful vanilla

Mix and sift dry ingredients three times. Cream shortening, add sugar gradually; then beaten egg yolks. Beat hard until light and fluffy. Add milk and dry ingredients alternately, beating after each addition. Add vanilla and fold in stiffly-beaten egg whites. Bake in two large or three small layers in moderately hot oven (375° F.) about 30 minutes.

**Icing.**

- $1\frac{1}{2}$  cupfuls brown sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful water

Boil until it spins a thread. Remove from fire and pour slowly on the stiffly-beaten whites of two eggs. Add one teaspoonful vanilla and beat until creamy. Slice bananas over lower layer of cake and pour the icing over them. Place second layer on top; cover with sliced bananas. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful chopped walnut meats to the remainder of icing before pouring it over the upper layer of bananas.

**LEMON JUNKET BAVARIAN.**

- 1 package lemon junket
- 1 tablespoon powdered sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped walnuts
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon almond extract
- 1 pint milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$  pint cream
- Marshmallows
- Tart jelly or cherries

Cut marshmallows in quarters with shears and place in bottom of dessert glasses. Whip cream, almond extract and sugar together until stiff, add chopped walnuts. Warm milk slightly, in separate dish, dissolve in it the junket powder, quickly pour this into the cream mixture, stir a moment carefully. Pour at once into the glasses. The nuts and marshmallows will rise to the top. Let set until firm. Then chill. Top with bits of tart jelly.

**SCALLOPED HAM AND POTATOES.**

Into a well-buttered pan put slices of raw peeled potatoes and a little pepper. Then a layer of uncooked, sliced ham. Add another layer of potatoes and ham and pour on thin cream sauce (1 tablespoon flour, 1 tablespoon butter, to 1 cup milk). Sprinkle bread crumbs on top and bake in a moderate oven until brown and potatoes are well done. Serve hot. Just enough ham can be used to give the desired flavor, which has the advantage of making a little ham go a long way. For picnics this can be baked at home in a heavy tin dish with a cover and reheated over hot water on a camp fire.

**NEW YORK SALAD.**

- 4 slices pineapple
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup celery
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup nuts chopped
- 2 oranges
- Cream mayonnaise
- Lettuce

Arrange slices of pineapple on nests of lettuce leaves. Cut celery in slender strips, one and one-half inches long, and mix with nut meats. Pile in center of pineapple, and garnish with four sections of orange, free from membrane, laid symmetrically on pineapple. Pass dressing separately.

**SAVE YOUR BATTERY.**

Stepping on the self-starter after the car has been standing in the garage for several days, with the temperature near or below freezing, is an impolite way of asking your battery for more than its share of service.

It may respond for a while, but sooner or later you will have a recharge job on your hands, with annoying delay and expense.

Start your own blood circulating, by turning the old crank a few times before calling upon the starter. Anyway, it's better to crank first than to climb out and crank afterwards.

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### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

These Topics are Furnished by the President of the Typographical Union, and Those Desiring Items Inserted Will Kindly Forward Them to Him at 525 Market St., Room 701.

Two members of No. 21 suffered painful injuries in the past week. Mr. A. W. Wheelon, proprietor of a trade composition plant, is understood to have suffered a slight skull fracture on Sunday last.

The other unfortunate member was Jack Wilson, who has been employed at the Barry chapel. Mr. Wilson sustained a painful injury while at work, and it was found necessary that he be placed in a hospital. It is believed an operation will be necessary. Mr. Wilson is at present at the Franklin Hospital.

Information received is to the effect that the recent increase of \$2.00 has been put into effect in Oakland, Stockton, Sacramento and San Jose.

A letter has been received from Superintendent Daley saying that he will comply with the request that the pension to members of No. 21 resident at the Home be paid weekly.

A letter has also been received from all of the members of No. 21 now at the Home thanking the union for its action in establishing a pension for its residents at the Home.

The chairman of the entertainment committee of the Agate Club announces that the club will hold a dinner dance at the Whitcomb Hotel February 25th. Those on the entertainment committee are: Ira E. Stuck, chairman; Thomas J. Quinn and Bert Spies. The reception committee follows: G. E. Mitchell, Jr., chairman; Fred Bebergall, Mrs. Bert Spies, J. R. Daigneault, John Dow, Lee Kraft, Teddy Moore, Frank Seward, Charles Cole and Mrs. Ira E. Prosser. The officers of the club are: Delvin V. Markey, president, and Harry Johnston, secretary. Tickets are \$1.50 and may be procured from Secretary-Treasurer Michelson or any member of the entertainment committee.

Word was received recently that the mother of Walt Hall, member of the Call chapel, had passed away at the home of Mr. Hall's brother in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Hall's mother was 75 years of age. Typographical topics joins with the many friends of Mr. Hall in extending their condolences.

Despite the fact that the newspapers daily broadcast the statement that prosperity is with us many of our members are unconvinced. As stated in Typographical Topics last week, nine or ten situations have been laid off on the Chronicle alone, seven of these being machine operators; and despite the fact that this is the week preceding the annual automobile show, with the attendant large edition for Sunday, so far as known none of these machine situations has been restored. However, the following letter read in the Senate recently, and which originally appeared in the American Atlas of Pasadena indicates that so far the 1928 prosperity is more ethereal than real:

"President Calvin Coolidge,

Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. President: Recently there were three holdups, one murder, two automobiles stolen in Pasadena, and I have just received word that an aqueduct has been blown up near here.

"Inasmuch as our nation has marines in China and Nicaragua to protect American lives and property, I ask that a troop of marines be stationed here in Pasadena for the same purpose.

"The Standard Oil Co. has several stations and a depot here, which the marines could protect, making them feel entirely at home.

"The schools of Los Angeles are forced to feed 3000 starving children. May I have copies of your speech, in which you said that the farmers had raised too much foodstuffs? I would like to distribute this speech among these children.

"If it is not asking too much, I would also like

to have copies of Mr. Mellon's speech in which he announced that we were in the midst of a great wave of prosperity. I would like to distribute this speech among the parents of these 3000 children. If you have any extra copies, please forward for distribution to the 80,000 unemployed of Los Angeles.

"Yours for continued prosperity, less food, and more marines,  
THE EDITOR."

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

When the Skipper handed Chuck-a-Luck Adams his pay check Saturday the latter, his total wealth consisting of a lone buffalo nickel, got his lunch hooks on the check before wisecracking: "You're the best looking man I ever saw—on Saturday."

Preternatural protuberances marred the beauty of Frank Vaughn and Phil Scott, but not being of the chosen people they went to a doctor to have the excrescences removed. Phil wore a bandage under an ear and Frank one over an eye for a few days.

Lucille Davis, the gorgeous blonde, is wrestling with a problem. She wants to know if the cost of a haircut should be charged to "roofing expenses" or "overhead."

One long lingering look at the baby blue ribbon on the neckband of Harry Bell's beeeveeeds reminded Bill Clement of a young woman, returned to her rural home from college and displaying the contents of her trunk to her mother, who had always bought clothing from the general store. "These," said the girl, showing some dainty garments, "are teddies." "Teddy's? You don't say! Young men are certainly different from what they used to be," answered the mother.

Progress is steady, reports Alfie Moore regarding his candidacy for delegate. It's a trifle early to wage a vigorous campaign, he thinks; however, he keeps the fires burning by quiet, persistent effort.

Tooling an auto through crowded streets is some job for a learner. Jack Frost was in evidence, but Bert Coleman and many others got kinda hot the morning he tried to turn off Mission on to Ninth and stalled his engine. Street cars and autos, stopped as far as eye could see, clanged and honked, and Bert, his carburetor flooded, had the profane assistance of plenty of volunteers in pushing his bus out of the way.

An old bamboo cane was left on the running board of Don Stauffer's Essex. Don, so big-hearted he wears a ten-inch vest, magnanimously presented it to Pop Piersol with the remark it would save him buying one. "Huh!" snorted Pop, riled about the hint of decrepitude, "the guy that left the cane knew the owner of that bus would have a lot of walking to do."

Trouble seems to have an affection for Clarence

Davy, foreman of the News. And last week he had plenty of it. First, he was off a couple of days owing to the death of his father-in-law in Monterey. Then later in the week his wife's machine was hit by another in Novato, Marin County, and he was forced off again to straighten out the affair.

W. D. Fennimore

L. H. Hewig

A. R. Fennimore



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MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
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COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,  
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**THE AUTOMOBILE.**

The president of one of our leading automobile companies has made a survey of the automobile situation, which shows that the general idea of the importance, location, cost and the like of automobiles is not always understood by those of us who think we know something of the situation.

The information given us is as follows:

"1—In spite of the traffic congestion in the big cities, where we naturally think most of the motor cars are owned, statistics show that 64½ per cent of the passenger cars are owned on farms and in cities of less than 25,000 population.

"2—A decline of thirty-three million dollars in total railroad passenger earnings for the first seven months of this year is attributed by railroad officials to the competition of motor busses and individual motor car transportation.

"3—On freight hauls of less than ten miles, 85 per cent of the tonnage is carried by motor truck, while 55 per cent is trucked on trips of from 20 to 30 miles.

"4—An investigation conducted in two widely separated and typical American cities of medium size, shows that fifteen cents out of every dollar goes for automobiles and gasoline."

Paragraph one, which shows that 64½ per cent of the automobiles are owned on farms and in small cities, is something of a revelation and leads one to believe that the bulk of the 64½ per cent is owned by the farmers who, if this is true, cannot be suffering as much as some of their political friends would have us believe.

Paragraph two shows the decline in railroad passenger earnings for the first seven months of this year, which is a direct acknowledgment that the competition of the motor bus has made serious inroads on railway revenues and upon the wages and employment of railway men.

Paragraph three also shows the serious inroads that have been made by the motor truck on short freight hauls that are greater by far than the most of us would have imagined. Eighty-five per cent of freight hauls of less than ten miles taken out of railway traffic means something to the local freight business, and 55 per cent of the freight business taken away from the railroads on 20 to 30 mile hauls is another serious matter with which the railroads have had to contend.

Fifteen cents out of every dollar spent in all of our communities for gasoline is another revelation that gives some idea of the enormous national cost of operation of the motor car for business and pleasure.

The compilation is decidedly interesting, particularly to employees in railroad service who have lost their jobs because of the competition of the motor truck and bus.—Railroad Trainman.

An economist, or a man who can proportion his means and his ambition, or bring the year round with expenditure which expresses his character without embarrassing one day of his future, is already a master of life, and a freeman.—Emerson.

**BY THE WAY.**

Individuals and newspapers that love to laud Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, as a great constructive statesman, would do the country a big service if they could induce Mellon to apply his undoubted ability to a settlement of the soft coal strike on a basis of justice to the miners. That Mr. Mellon has a great deal of influence in the coal industry goes without saying. He has long been associated with the coal interests and the United Miners of America has just pointed out that Secretary Mellon was a member of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh Coal Company leading opponent of the union miners, up to the time he became Secretary of the Treasury. His brother, R. B. Mellon, the union adds, has been a member of the board of directors ever since Andrew W. Mellon resigned as a member. Mellon could do much to settle the strike and end the deplorable conditions in the soft coal fields. He has only to speak the word and moves for peace by the operators and their railroad allies would in all probability begin. Up to the present he has apparently shown no disposition to act, and there seems little hope that he will now. And yet he could add immeasurably to his prestige and to the welfare of the nation by using his influence in favor of a righteous peace. Why doesn't he act? Is it because of his life-long affiliations with the coal-producing interests? It is likely that as time goes on these questions will be asked more and more frequently.

**THE TEST OF A MAN.**

The place to take the true measure of a man is not the forum or the field, not the market place or the Amen corner, but at his own fireside. There he lays aside his mask, and you may judge whether he is an imp or angel, king or cur, hero or humbug. I care not what the world says of him; whether it crown him with bay, or pelt him with bad eggs; I care never a copper what his reputation or religion may be; if his babes dread his homecoming and his better half has to swallow her heart every time she has to ask him for a five-dollar bill, he's a fraud of the first water, even though he prays night and morn till he's black in the face, and howls hallelujah till he shakes the eternal hills. But if his children rush to the front gate to greet him, and love's own sunshine illuminates the face of his wife when she hears his footfall, you may take it for granted that he is true gold, for his home's a Heaven, and the humbug never gets that near the great white throne of God. I can forgive much in that fellow mortal who would rather make men swear than women weep; who would rather have the hate of the whole he-world than the contempt of his wife; who would rather call anger to the eyes of a King than fear to the face of a child.—William Cowper Brann.

George—Where did you get that black eye?  
Henry—I did not choose to run.

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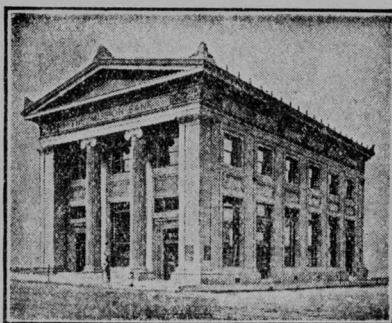
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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of January 20, 1928.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. Stanton.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present excepting Brother O'Connell, who was excused on account of being ill.

**Credentials**—Street Carmen No. 518, W. J. Casey, R. J. Connelly, P. F. Hart, Kore P. J. B. Mooney, M. McAuliff, O. Ottoson, T. H. Rice, Edward Vandeleur, R. Yturriago. Shipyard Laborers, James H. Liniger. Ferry Boatmen, Paul Clinch. Automobile Mechanics, L. Eckhart, C. L. Creigh, J. O. Hayes, W. H. Lasley, F. J. Dumond. Journeymen Tailors No. 80, Walter V. Jusaitus, Rose Grundman, A. C. Sheehan, Nels Soderberg. Egg Inspectors, D. W. Scott, Harry Knife. Delivery Drivers, Thos. Goodban, W. Thrall, W. R. Otto. Sheet Metal Workers, E. G. Doyle, James Maloney. Machinists No. 68, Charles F. Blackmer, J. J. Beatty, A. Brenner, H. J. Carberry, Ed Duncan, D. P. Haggerty, James E. Hare, W. Henneberry, M. L. Weiss, Geo. H. Ross. Musicians No. 6, Curley Jacob, G. W. C. Kittler, Philip Sapiro, Harry Lowenstein, Karl Dietrich. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the Women's Civic Center, invitation to attend first dinner dance in the Whitcomb Hotel. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Civil Service Commission of Alameda, Calif., announcement of several examinations to be held February 18, February 25 and March 24, 1928. From Bricklayers' Union, stating it will co-operate in whatever action the Labor Council relative to the re-drafting of a new city charter.

**Requests Complied With**—From the American Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of resolutions calling for an investigation into the now existing conditions in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and requesting Council to adopt similar resolutions.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.  
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Regent Theatre.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Garber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Also copy of resolutions introduced by Senator Johnson, asking for an investigation of the coal fields of Pennsylvania. Resolutions were adopted by the Council requesting the Board of Supervisors and the California State Railroad Commission to grant to the Golden Gate Ferry Company the necessary authority to inauguration of a ferry system between Marin County and San Francisco.

**Resolution**—Was submitted by Delegate C. M. Baker, requesting the Council to endorse Senate Bill No. 1605, which provides that "that in no case shall the average actual pay received by any craft, trade or occupation in the navy yards be below the weighted average wages as received from the principal private establishments by that corresponding craft, trade or occupation. On motion the resolution was adopted. The resolution reads:

Whereas, For many years skilled artisans employed by the United States Government in the navy yards of this country have been paid wages below the weighted average of wages paid artisans of the same craft in private industry; and

Whereas, The Departmental Wage Board at Washington has again this year set the wages for mechanical employees of the government at a lesser rate than paid by private industry; and

Whereas, There has been introduced in Congress by Senator Wesley L. Jones of the State of Washington a measure known as Senate Bill 1605, which provides that "in no case shall the average actual pay received by any craft, trade or occupation in the navy yards be below the weighted average of the wages as received from the principal private establishments by that corresponding craft, trade or occupation"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council endorses this bill and respectfully requests support for this measure from Senators Hiram W. Johnson and Samuel S. Shortridge of California, and our Representatives from the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, Mrs. Florence P. Kahn and Mr. Richard J. Welch.

**Referred to Trustees**—Financial statement for the month of December, 1927.

**Reports of Unions**—Requested delegates not to patronize the Dragon Pastry and Pie Company, as it is unfair. Auto Mechanics—Have withdrawn the card from the Pacific Headquarters Garage Shop. Butchers No. 115—Ball was a grand success; thanked all trade unionists for their assistance. Tailors—Have gained some ground during 1927; the Fashion Tailors on Mission street has been unionized. Upholsterers—Business fair; requested a demand for the Upholsterers' label when purchasing furniture. Office Employees—Will continue to give information as to the attitude of H. I. Mulcrevy toward organized labor, especially toward the Office Employees.

**Trades Union Promotional League**—Requested a demand for the union label, card and button.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and same ordered paid.

**Nominations**—Delegates Dumond, Johnson and Minnie Andrews were added to the nominees of the Organizing Committee. Brother Desepte was nominated for the Executive Committee. There being no further nominations, same was ordered closed. Election, Friday, January 27th.

Mr. Walter Macarthur, U. S. Shipping Commissioner and former delegate to the Council, addressed the delegates relative to the necessity of increasing the salaries of all employees of the United States Government, to conform with the purchasing power of the dollar and related personal experiences in that regard; he also congratulated the Council on its ability to maintain the integrity of the local labor movement under modern conditions.

Faternally submitted,  
WM. T. BONSOR, Secretary pro tem.

## SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

### UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Agents  
Sixth & Market. CARHARTT OVERALLS

## BENDER'S

### The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth  
Packard Shoes for Men Martha Washington Shoes for Women

BUY IT TODAY!!!

SURE DEATH TO ARGENTINE ANTS  
**SCHRADER'S**  
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FURNITURE  
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We Give and Redeem American Trading  
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### A MATTER OF CHOICES

Getting the most out of our incomes is a matter of spending and saving for what we want most. Ask for a copy of our "Ambition Bond." It will help you make a wise choice of saving purposes, and will give you a plan to follow.

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SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
Head Office: 783 Market Street, near 4th

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Founded 1869

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## Quality First UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

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Market 1721  
Finest Work on Shirts  
and Collars



**PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.****Official Minutes of the Trades Union Promotional League of January 19, 1928.**

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, January 18th, 1928.

Meeting was called to order at 8:30 p.m. by President J. R. Matheson and on roll call all absentees were noted.

Minutes of the meeting of January 4th were approved, with the exception that the nominations made at that meeting had been omitted.

**Communications**—From the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor asking support for the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America and the United Garment Workers of America in a demand for their union label. These two organizations and their labels are the only bona fide unions of their kind affiliated and recognized by the American Federation of Labor; complied with and posted. Also a notice from Secretary Manning that he has some new literature, same enclosed; referred to Secretary. Official minutes of the Building Trades Council; noted and filed. From the State Compensation Insurance Fund, stating that our account for the year 1927 is closed; filed. Some letters from different sources; Secretary instructed to return same with sticker for not having the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

**Reports of Unions**—Waiters report that The Only Jail, 190 Ellis street, is now organized. Stereotypers report things quiet. Tailors report they have organized the Fashion Tailors, 2585 Mission street; business is fair and have renewed contracts with many firms for the year; same officers are elected. Typographical Union reports that it took them two days to get certain conditions that they previously could not get by arbitrating two years. Hatters report things are slow; that the firm of O'Rourke & Eubanks, makers of the Castle brand hats are not union and do not use their union label, and request that fact be taken up with the hat merchants. Cracker Bakers report business good except at the Andrews-Wilmans Co.; all local-made crackers are union made and the National Biscuit Co. is still unfair. Glove Workers ask a demand for the union label on gloves as there are a good many non-union gloves on the market here. Coopers report work slack. Pile Drivers report work slow, also in the carpenter line. Janitors report things are fair. Elevator Constructors report things quiet. Grocery Clerks report all chain stores are unfair to them; demand the monthly button.

**Unfinished Business**—The following were nominated: President, N. Burton, declined; A. V. Williams, from Cracker Bakers. Vice-President, J. L. Berke, from Janitors. Secretary and Field Agent, W. G. Desepte, from Grocery Clerks. Financial Secretary-Treasurer, G. J. Plato, from Office Employees. Trustees (three), Theodore Johnson, Waiters; W. H. Lane, Boxmakers; Sid France, Elevator Constructors. Agitation Committee (three), P. DeBleeker, Janitors; T. J. Mahoney, Glove Workers; J. C. Willis, Carpenters No. 34.

**Report of Field Agent**—Gave a report of his part time work for the last two weeks. Stated that there was one more space left on the billboard and would like some union to take it. Report concurred in.

**New Business**—Election. There being no opposition the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for them. The Secretary cast one ballot for the above nominees and the chair declared them elected. A proposition of selling union-made merchandise at union meetings was referred to the Agitation Committee.

Receipts—\$158.48. Bills Paid—\$65.60.

There being no further business, the meeting

adjourned at 9:30 p.m., to meet Wednesday, February 1st, at which time the newly-elected officers will be installed.

P. S.—Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The union label, card and button helps in accomplishing that purpose.

Fraternally submitted,  
W. G. DESEPTE, Acting Secretary.

**UPHELD BY UNIONIST'S SON.**

The right of trade unionists to strike to prevent employment of non-union labor was successfully defended in a joint debate between students of Georgetown University. The victorious team included Felix J. Belair, Jr., son of the secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

"Unionists are justified when they cease work to prevent what must ultimately defeat the purpose for which they are organized," said young Blair.

"This is a moral issue, irrespective of what has been decreed by the courts. Employment of non-union labor makes collective bargaining impossible, because of the division of forces brought about thereby. The right to work how, when and where one pleases is a fundamental right of man and cannot be denied him under any circumstances."

The student cautioned judges of the debate not to be swayed by his opponents who, "by dramatic appeal and clever fact distortion, will undoubtedly direct your attention to the evils of the strike," while they and the public ignore fundamental principles.

"Is there any such thing as public rights, as, for instance the right of a man to be supplied daily with his daily morning paper, or his right to regular transportation to and from his office? Can we truly consider this a right, or is it merely a convenience?"

"Your own common sense will tell you that because the exercise of a right inconveniences some one, that is no reason for taking it away."

"To show the sophistry of those who would eternally cry out for the rights of the public, let me call your attention to the miners' strike against pay reductions. The public is supplied with fuel by West Virginia miners who are paid \$2.40 a day. From this it is clear that the public doesn't give a rap about the other fellow as long as it is not inconvenienced. Is this justice? Is this a reason to deprive a man of his right to cease work because he is inconveniencing a public whose only regard is its own comfort?"

"You are, therefore, faced with this dilemma: Either you must concede the right of a workman to cease work or admit your selfish insincerity and total indifference to what vitally affects your fellow man and your country."

"Instead of concerning yourselves with taking away the fundamental right of an American citizen, rather interest yourselves in preventing that which forces him to use that right."

"I have been urged by a great many people in Wisconsin to oppose any measure likely to involve the United States in war. The policy of this administration in carrying on war in Nicaragua and China without the sanction of Congress has aroused the public. People are protesting; they do not want war; they want peace. They believe that domestic problems in America are of sufficient importance to require the undivided attention of this administration without carrying on war abroad."—Representative Hubert H. Peavey of Wisconsin.

**ALIGNED WITH FOES OF MINERS.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

The commanding position of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and of the Mellon family millions in the ranks of the powerful coal-producing interests that are fighting the organized bituminous miners, is pointed out by the United Mine Workers of America in a statement supporting Senator Johnson's resolution calling for an investigation of conditions in the soft coal fields.

"Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States," says the statement, "was a member of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh Coal Company up to the time that he became Secretary of the Treasury, and his brother, Mr. R. B. Mellon, has been a member of the board of directors ever since Andrew W. Mellon resigned."

The statement also quotes an operator in the Pittsburgh district as telling union officers that the policies of the Pittsburgh Coal Company are dominated and controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Mellon banking interests of Pittsburgh and that if he recognized the union and paid the wages he was ready to pay they would ruin him.

In connection with the foregoing statements, union miners direct attention to the fact that the Pittsburgh Coal Company is the leading foe of the organized miners.

**SOME MORE HOUSEHOLD HINTS.**

Lemon juice softens water and renders washing less difficult. It also helps to remove dirt and grease, but be careful not to use it on colored clothes.

Here is a little coffee trick. When you get your next pound of ground coffee, mix it thoroughly with one teaspoonful of cocoa or chocolate. You will be agreeably surprised at the result.

If silver has grown discolored or stained, rubbing it first with lemon and later with alcohol and common whiting mixed will give it a high lustre.

**THERE'S SOMETHING TO IT, AT THAT!**

"A ———," remarked Uncle Charles, mentioning a certain make of car that retails at a popular price, "is a vehicle operated by a man too proud to drive a Ford and without enough money to buy an automobile."

The cause of Freedom is identified with the destinies of humanity, and in whatever part of the world it gains ground by and by will be a common gain to all those who desire it.—Kossuth.

**Honored By**  
*the Loyal Friends*  
*they've made*

**UNION  
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**CLOWN**  
**CIGARETTES**

*A Balanced Blend*

**DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE**

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Both Tan and  
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Scores of  
Smart Models

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**\$1.95**

SIZES 1 TO 5½

These Shoes  
are America's  
best makes in  
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All are from our  
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STORE  
CLOSES  
SATURDAYS  
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6 P. M.

## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Walter K. Brown of the waiters, Otto H. Loewenfels of the letter carriers, Walter Newell of the steamfitters, Charles D. Loo of the plumbers, Joseph G. Robinson of the steamfitters, Nicholas M. Kavanaugh of the machinists, Fred W. King of the carpenters, Charles Marsh of the cooks.

The annual election of the Labor Council will be held tonight, though it will not be a very exciting affair owing to the fact that there is no contest except for places on the executive committee, and even in this case there are fourteen nominees and thirteen to be elected. It is a long time since such a condition of affairs prevailed in the Council.

The following delegates were seated at the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night: From Street Carmen No. 518, W. J. Casey, R. J. Connolly, P. F. Hart, Kore P. J. B. Mooney, M. McAuliff, O. Ottoson, T. H. Rice, Edward Vandeleur, R. Yturriago. Shipyard Laborers, James H. Liniger. Ferry Boatmen, Paul Clinch. Automobile Mechanics, L. Eckhart, C. L. Creigh, J. O. Hayes, W. H. Lasley, F. J. Dumond. Journeymen Tailors No. 80, Walter V. Jusaitis, Rose Grudman, A. C. Sheehan, Nels Soderberg. Egg Inspectors, D. W. Scott, Harry Knife. Delivery Drivers, Thos. Goodban, W. Thrall, W. R. Otto. Sheet Metal Workers, E. G. Doyle, James Maloney. Machinists No. 68, Charles F. Blackmer, J. J. Beatty, A. Brenner, H. J. Carberry, Ed Duncan, D. P. Haggerty, James E. Hare, W. Henneberry, M. L. Weiss, Geo. M. Ross. Musicians No. 6, Curley Jacob, G. W. C. Kittler, Philip Sapiro, Harry Lowenstein, Karl Dietrich.

The Bricklayers' Union has sent word to the Labor Council that it will co-operate in whatever position the Council takes with reference to a new city charter and asks to be informed as to what

is desired. A number of other unions have taken similar action.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate C. M. Baker of the Typographical Union to the Labor Council last Friday night requesting that Senate Bill No. 1605, which provides "that in no case shall the average actual pay received by craft, trade or occupation in the navy yards be below the weighted average wages as received from the principal private establishments by that corresponding craft, trade or occupation in the vicinity." The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote.

The bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Hiram Johnson providing for an investigation of the coal fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia received the indorsement of the Labor Council last Friday night. The Senator is now endeavoring to get hearing before the committee in order that he may point out the necessity for such action. He has not, up to the present time received much encouragement from the chairman of the committee.

The application of the Golden Gate Ferry Company for permission to establish a new ferry system between Marin and San Francisco Counties was sponsored by the last meeting of the Labor Council and communications ordered sent to the Board of Supervisors and the State Railroad Commission setting for this fact. There seems to be some opposition to the plan on the part of other companies operating on San Francisco Bay.

John S. Horn, labor member of the Board of Public Works, was obliged to undergo another operation on his side, from which he suffered so severely about a year ago. He has been feeling rather bad for a number of weeks, and his physicians decided that the only way to bring relief was to again operate, which was done Friday; he was confined to his home for several days, but

is again able to be around, attending to his duties, though rather weak. Owing to the fact that he will have to have the wound treated every day for the next few weeks, he will not be able to take the vacation he had expected to for at least the present.—Los Angeles Citizen.

The new shoe store opened recently by R. J. French near Twenty-second and Mission streets is now going in full blast, and Mr. French reports that many of his friends in the labor movement are daily calling upon him. He was for more than twenty years a member of the San Francisco Retail Shoe Clerks' Union. He handles only union-label shoes.

### WILL SPEED UP LABOR.

Montgomery, Ward & Co., mail order house, urges its 12,000 employees to buy the company's common stock at \$107 a share. The stock is registered in the name of the company and placed in its strong box. Employees pay for the stock on the installment plan, but can not pay for it in full in advance.

An Eastern financial journal quotes an officer of the company as expressing the opinion that this sale of stock is "good business" for the company. Employees will only buy a few shares, but their weekly payments will cause them to be "contented," and not change employment. This will reduce labor turnover with consequent reduction of expense in training new employees. Efficiency will also increase.

As is usual with common stock, there is no guarantee that dividends will be paid. The stock is considered a "fair" investment by financial authorities, but employees do not know this uncertainty, as they accept present working conditions and increase output.

### SHALL WE BLAME IT ON SCOUTING.

Recent tests made in various colleges and military schools, show that an exceptionally large percentage of the students are or have been Boy Scouts.

In view of the fact that scouting in America is but fifteen years old, and that only during the past few years have Scouts really been numerous, we should think a moment about these figures.

Is there something in scouting that tends to drive a boy toward the higher rungs of the success ladder? Does the fact that he must learn swimming, life saving, camping, cooking, handicraft and all those other things that are necessary for his "Eagle" badge, give him such a thirst for knowledge that it is but natural to continue his studies?

Let us think it over, now that more and more boys are joining this organization.

### TIRES AT PROPER PRESSURE.

Keep the balloon tires on your car up to the recommended pressure. Four or five pounds underinflation shortens the life of the tires, according to the free emergency road service of the California State Automobile Association.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose.

### THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



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